

from the eastern boundary to a point less than ten miles from the western frontier. Such a raid could be made by little more than a scouting party, which, according to military observers, would be taking heavy chances of capture, and would achieve little of consequence.

Fresh signs that Rumania was about to side with the Entente were evident today, and from German sources it is reported that Bucharest has agreed to allow the passage of half a million Russian troops to attack Bulgaria from the north. A part of the army of General von Linsingen is also said to have been moved from the Russian front to the Rumanian frontier to watch developments.

Rumanian diplomatic sources in Athens have learned that the Allies have made fresh proposals to Rumania, which satisfy practically all Rumanian ambitions, including even Besarabia, which Russia has agreed to cede.

Unrest Grows in Rumania.

Popular unrest and disapproval of the course of the Rumanian Ministry continues to grow in Bucharest, and the pro-Allies party, with its powerful leaders, has become so influential and powerful that the government hesitates to interfere. Several street mobs, between street mobs and the police have taken place, several of which have resulted in casualties.

The Greek government to-day reaffirmed its resolution of maintaining friendly neutrality toward the Allies, and a statement issued by the Legation here vigorously denied that any change of policy was contemplated.

"Lately," says the statement, "there have appeared in the press various items of news derived from German, Austrian and Bulgarian journals and news agencies, and bearing upon the attitude and intentions of Greece, such as a mythical mission of M. Sophoulis (former Governor of Macedonia) to King Ferdinand; a refusal of King Constantine to receive ministers of the Entente; an intention by Greece to menace the security of the allied troops at Salonica, etc."

"The Greek Ministry has received telegraphic instructions from Premier Zaimis to contradict in the most categorical manner these rumors, which, in spite of repeated denials, were propagated even in Athens, and the malevolent object of which is only to injure the endeavor of preserving public opinion and sow suspicion and hostility between the Entente powers and Greece."

Bulgarian women at Burgas and Stara Zagora have made demonstrations during the war, according to advices from Salonica, which report that police, who attempted to interfere, were received with showers of stones.

and that troops had to be summoned to restore order.

Although the bombardment of Varna by the Russians lasted only ten minutes, the bodies of twenty-two civilians already have been found, while over a hundred persons were injured, many of them severely, according to reports received from Sofia to-day.

The Russian fleet was sighted at 8 o'clock in the morning rapidly approaching the city, and opened fire while still at a great distance. It approached a little over three miles, but withdrew before the Bulgarian batteries could make their fire effective.

According to Sofia officials, the Russians never approached the Bulgarian batteries, but shelled the city, especially the harbor sections, where Greeks form the majority of the population. The people are greatly excited over the bombardment of Bulgarian cities on the Aegean and Black seas.

The anti-German movement in Constantinople is daily growing more serious, it is learned from an authoritative source to-night. Since the death of Baron von Wagnheim, the late German Ambassador, who is popularly believed to have been poisoned, there has been a new outbreak of activity. Turkish party, sought to interpellate the government regarding Turkey's reasons for participating in the war. He was not permitted to do so, and the discussion of the Turkish foreign policy among the Senators and Deputies has been forbidden.

German pressure has also forced Turkey to rescind her decree for the confiscation of the property of belligerents, it is reported here to-night. The Entente powers simply answered by a threat to confiscate all German property in their countries in case the decree stood.

The official report of operations on the Serbian front, as given out by the Berlin War Office to-night, is as follows:

Near Drinsko, south of Visegrad, the enemy has been driven back. East of that place he has been thrown across the frontier.

West of the Morava the general line of Spasko-Vica-Rudinik-Cumle-Batocina has been reached.

Southeast of Svilajnac enemy positions on both sides of the Rensava were stormed. More than 1,500 prisoners fell into our hands.

On the front of General Boyadjev's army the enemy is weakening. This army is in pursuit.

From Vienna the following report has been received:

Montenegrin battalions operating southeast of Visegrad were beaten near Prinska, and on the Subgora

BRITISH LOSS IN KILLED EXCEEDS 100,000 IN FOURTEEN MONTHS OF FIGHTING

London, Oct. 29.—British casualties from the beginning of the war to October 9 were 493,294. The losses were distributed as follows:

| | Killed | Wounded | Missing |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Officers | 4,401 | 9,169 | 1,567 |
| Other ranks | 63,059 | 225,716 | 61,134 |
| OTHER AREAS. | | | |
| Officers | 2,259 | 3,464 | 433 |
| Other ranks | 31,933 | 79,116 | 11,043 |
| Total | 101,652 | 317,465 | 74,177 |

The foregoing figures were contained in a written statement sent by Premier Asquith to the House of Commons.

ITALIANS ATTACK ON WIDE FRONT

Begin New Offensive on Isonzo and in the Dolomites.

Paris, Oct. 29.—The Italians have begun another general offensive on the whole front. "With all their strength," says Vienna, the invader attacked, concentrating his assaults on Gorizia and the remaining Austrian positions on the Col di Lana, in the Dolomites.

Against the Gorizia bridgehead the Austrians declare that the Italian artillery fire reached "unprecedented violence." On the Isonzo front Vienna admits that the enemy "penetrated the Austrian line," but that counter attacks regained all the ground.

Along the whole front the Austrians claim to have repulsed the foe with heavy losses. "A difficult day," says the Vienna War Office, "ended with a complete failure for the Italians." But apparently the offensive still continues.

JOFFRE, IN LONDON, TALKS WITH ASQUITH

Discusses What Briand Cabinet Expects of Britain.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Oct. 30.—London had an unexpected visitor yesterday in the person of General Joffre, commander in chief of the French army. It was the first time he had visited England since the outbreak of the war and no hint of his coming had been made public.

General Joffre visited the War Office during the morning and left in an automobile soon after 1:30 with Lord Kitchener. Both generals received a splendid ovation from the crowd, which promptly recognized the illustrious French leader, who was in field uniform and who seemed immensely pleased with the warmth of his reception.

Joffre, Kitchener and Sir Edward Grey had luncheon with the French Ambassador at the Embassy and in the afternoon there was a conference at 10 Downing Street. Those present included Premier Asquith, Lord Kitchener, General Joffre, A. J. Balfour and David Lloyd George. After the conference General Joffre had a further conference with the Minister of Munitions.

Lord Kitchener gave a dinner at York House, St. James's Palace, last night in honor of General Joffre. A distinguished company was present.

Few incidents since the war began have aroused so much interest and caused so much speculation as this visit. It is certain that General Joffre's trip has great significance, and it is believed that an important announcement will come from Paris following the return of the French commander in chief.

The prevailing opinion seems to be that the new French Cabinet has thought it advisable to send a practical man to England to learn exactly what to expect in the line of men and munitions, and that the policy of the Briand Ministry will be largely influenced by the report made by General Joffre.

BRIAND HEADS FRENCH COALITION

Continued from page 1

Renoult, one of the foremost parliamentary leaders of the Radicals. The Republican Socialists have as members M. Briand, M. Viviani and Professor Painlevé.

The Socialist group is represented by Jules Guesde, who has been the Socialist head since the death of Jean Leon Jaures, and by Marcel Sembat and Albert Thomas, prominent Socialist leaders.

The Democratic Left has as members Gabriel Guist'hau and Joseph Thierry, while the Radical Left has Etienne Clementel as its representative.

The Royalist and Clerical element is represented by Denys Cochin. This embraces all the parties and groups in Parliament which for years have been arrayed against each other.

M. Freyrie, Maline and Ribot belong to the old school of moderate tendencies and are not identified with any of the Parliamentary groups.

Foreign Office Innovation. The designation of Jules Cambon, former Ambassador in Washington, Madrid and Berlin, as secretary general to the Minister of Foreign Affairs is another innovation in the new Cabinet, as it places an ambassador of wide experience for the first time in responsible direction of foreign questions.

The organization of the new Cabinet was rapidly consummated during the day. The old Cabinet, headed by M. Viviani, formally resigned at 11 o'clock this morning, and within half an hour M. Briand was holding a conference with the men who were to form the new government. They assembled again late this afternoon, and finally signed men to several of the lesser positions.

The Cabinet will proceed in a body to the Elysee Palace to-morrow for its first conference with President Poincaré, and later will formulate a ministerial declaration of policy.

M. Viviani's Resignation. M. Viviani's letter of resignation reviews the difficulties encountered by him since an important group in Parliament insisted upon secret sessions of the Chamber of Deputies, of which he disapproved. The letter also points out that more than 150 members of the Chamber declined to vote on his recent request for a vote of confidence.

Under the circumstances, M. Viviani said he and his colleagues were united in the belief that there should be constructed a Cabinet which would secure unanimity and consolidate all elements around the government.

They think that another person could better accomplish this purpose of unification. M. Viviani concluded, "and for that reason I submit my resignation and that of all my colleagues."

SPARE VENICE, SAYS POPE. Representations Made to Austrian Government Avert Air Raid.

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FRENCH CARRY MORE TRENCHES IN 'LA COURTINE'

Capture Positions for 150 Metres South of Tahure.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Oct. 29.—Another furious battle is raging in the salient southeast of Tahure, with its centre at "La Courtine." This stronghold, stretching for 1,200 yards for an average depth of 250 yards north of Meaulx, is the key-work of the German wedge in Joffre's line.

The first assault of the French last Monday carried the greater part of the work. But there were portions still occupied by the Germans, and until these had been seized any advance from Tahure would be accompanied by the threat of a flank attack.

In an attempt to capture the rest of the stronghold the French began a new attack this morning. Paris reports that they made "very perceptible" progress and took from the enemy several trenches on a front of 150 metres. The Germans defended their positions with the greatest tenacity.

Along the rest of the front there have been artillery duels. A bombardment of great violence is reported by Paris on the Lorraine front, between the Parroy Forest and La Vezouze River, and in the neighborhood of Tahure. Violent fighting with bombs and hand grenades took place north of the River Aisne.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

The following statement was issued by the French War Office to-night:

In the course of the continuous combats that are going on in Champagne for the possession of those portions of "La Courtine" works which are still occupied by the Germans we realized to-day very perceptible progress by taking from the enemy on a front of about 150 metres several trenches, which the Germans defended up to the last moment with the greatest tenacity. We have taken 200 unarmoured prisoners, including a company commander and two other officers, the Germans having besides lost nearly 400 men, killed or wounded.

On the Lorraine front, especially violent, is reported between the Forest of Parroy and La Vezouze River. Our artillery replied by shelling effectively the batteries and working of the enemy. Our artillery hit a military train in the station of Bourthecourt.

The afternoon statement said: Yesterday evening there was fighting of particular violence with bombs and hand grenades to the north of the River Aisne, in the sectors of Puisseulieu and Quenneviers.

In the Champagne district the bombardment, in which both sides took part, previously reported, continued during the night in the same locality, namely, near Tahure, as well as in the vicinity of the work called "La Courtine."

To-night's Belgian official statement follows:

Some short bombardments occurred on the front of Pykenhook, Pervyse, the Maison de Bourg, St. Jacques Cappel and the Ferryman's House.

GERMAN OFFICIAL. The statement issued by the Berlin War Office says:

At some points along the front there has been lively artillery activity. There also has been mine and hand grenade fighting. Otherwise nothing important has occurred.

JAPAN WILL FIGHT TO END Gives Pledge to Allies She Will Not Sign Separate Peace.

London, Oct. 29.—Japan has become a party to the agreement not to conclude a separate peace.

Announcement was made to-day that a note was addressed to the Japanese government on October 19 inviting it to give adherence to the declaration of Great Britain, France and Russia, signed on September 5 of last year, that none of these nations would conclude a separate peace.

On the same day Count Inouye, Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, replied that he had been authorized by his government to give "their full and complete adherence to the terms of this declaration."

Italy also is a party to this agreement, having given adhesion to it at the time she entered the war, last May.

VOYAGE FOR CZAR'S WOUNDED Officers to Receive Free Trip to America to Aid Convalescence.

Sick and wounded officers of the Russian army, whose convalescence would be hastened by an ocean trip, may receive a free trip to America.

The czar has accepted an offer by the Russian-American Line to take five wounded officers on each of their boats sailing from Archangel to New York. The soldiers will receive their passage and meals free and will be provided for at the company's expense while the ships are in New York.

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Designed for the Miss who demands the cachet and authenticity of Paris, delightfully tempered with a distinctive touch of Youthfulness.

GUNS WIPE OUT GERMAN FORCES ON DVINA ISLET

River Choked with Bodies of Troops Lured to Dalen.

London, Oct. 29.—The battle for Riga and Drinsk has lost nothing in fury. Von Hindenburg, intent on reaching the Dvina, is meeting fierce stubborn resistance, and the German troops have no advance for the Riga front.

"Accounts have reached here," says a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd, "of a spectacular fight on the island of Dalen, on the Dvina River a few miles south of Riga, whither the Russians lured the Germans, allowing them time to install themselves before beginning a bombardment from both sides."

"Spectators from Riga who witnessed the cannonade from a bridge across the Dvina saw the river choked with German corpses floating down stream, and stated that the German forces had been almost entirely wiped out."

During the last week the Germans have poured a perfect rain of shells on the Russian positions along a front of 150 miles from the mouth of the Dvina to the south of Drinsk, but, although the Russians are falling back a little in the north, they have generally held firm and returned shot for shot, which is taken here to indicate that their supply of ammunition is now satisfactory.

Through the lake district between Drinsk and Sventyany the Russians are steadily advancing and are making a near approach to the Vilna-Drinsk railway. In the south they also continue harrying the Austro-Germans by frequent thrusts. Emperor Nicholas and his son are now visiting General Ivanoff in this region.

As the Germans are reported to have sent a part of General von Linsingen's army from this region to the Rumanian frontier to guard against a Rumanian attack on Field Marshal von Mackensen's forces in Serbia, important events are looked for along the Styria and in Galicia.

The Austrian official statement says: The allied troops (Teutonic) around

Czartorysk captured the village of Rudka by storm. An official communication issued by the Russian War Office says:

Over the entire western front there is no change in the situation. On the left bank of the Styria, to the west of Rafalovka, the enemy assumed an offensive which was repulsed near the village of Kostusovka.

There have been some stubborn engagements to the west of Czartorysk, near the villages of Gutalovska and Rudnik, at some points the bayonet being used. These combats, however, have not caused any modification of the situation.

THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

New York City

A Great City that Needs Your Help

A SHORT time ago, on a Sunday, three rowdies started down the aisle of a crowded elevated train, jostling and insulting women and beating every man who interfered. One of them was arrested—the two others got away.

Occurrences of this sort are common—you read of them in the newspapers every day.

These things happen right here in New York—your city—where you live and work. Your wife and daughter and the wives and daughters of other citizens are risking insult or worse in these disgraceful acts of rowdism.

What are you doing about it?

This is one of the most wonderful cities in the world, this New York of ours—wonderful for its size, its buildings, its industries—and you are proud of it when friends from out-of-town come here to visit you—but you are not proud of acts of violence and lawlessness.

But what are you doing about it?

Nothing—you personally simply sit back, content that you have not yet been annoyed—or you moralize on what should be done by the police or by somebody else.

The police can only arrest after the thing has happened—it's up to you to prevent it by continued action—you and every other good citizen.

Go to Church! For Church influence is the greatest factor in reducing rowdism, lawlessness and crime.

Your example in going to Church will influence others.

Every public action must have leaders to give it momentum. If you and your friends set a good example for those less fortunate than yourselves, they in turn will lift up those who look to them for leadership—continued churchgoing will force our city to become sober-minded—safe.

Perhaps you may feel that you do not need the Church—but remember, the Church needs you and the power of your influence to carry on successfully its great work—and the city needs the Church.

Act—and now. Make a beginning and—

Go to Church To-morrow

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SPARE VENICE, SAYS POPE

Representations Made to Austrian Government Avert Air Raid.

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